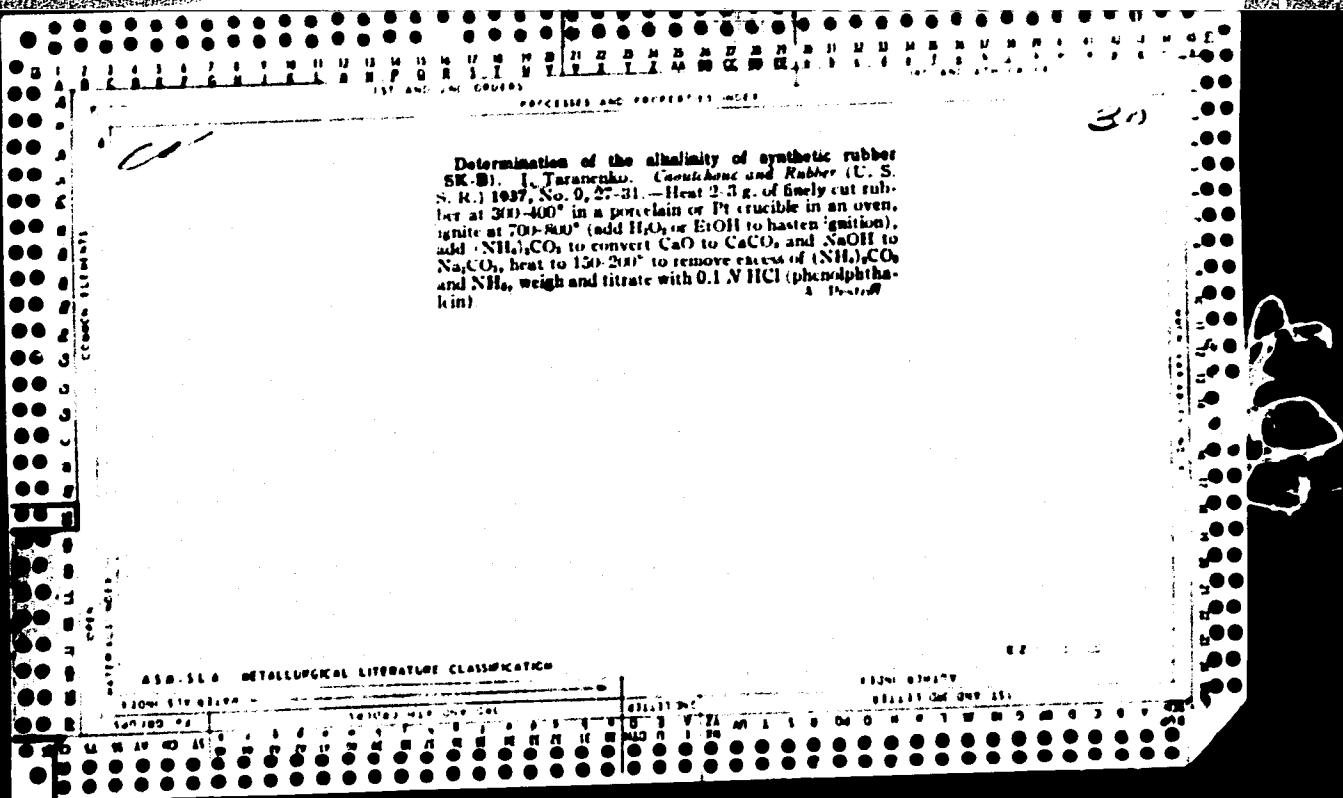


Determination of carbides. I. T. Tarasenko. Zavodskaya Lab. 3, 1252 3 (1965). For the detn. of carbides in reduced Feores, a 0.5-1 g. sample is decompd. with 31% HCl in a test tube connected to a buret of the Wurtz app.  $\text{Fe} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{FeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$ ;  $\text{FeS} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{FeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{S}$ . The carbides are decompd. with generation of hydrocarbons. The gas is passed through concd. KOH for the absorption of  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{CO}_2$ . The Wurtz buret is connected with the quartz tube of the Hempel app. filled with CuO and the hydrocarbons are ignited and absorbed in KOH solution. Chas. Blane.

## APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES OF...											
COMPOSITIONS	<p><i>CH</i></p> <p>The working up of roasted pyrite ore. I. F. Tarapenko.  <i>Met. Mat.</i>, 6, No. 11, 13-15 (1960); <i>Chem. Zvezda</i> 1959.</p> <p>The roasted pyrite ore was screened through 1, 10mm, 2-mm, screen and subjected to roasting at 600-700°, dry magnetic sepn., oxidizing roasting at 950-1000° and reduction with peat coke at 950-1000°. A concentrate reduction, about 87% Fe of which 92% was obtained contg. about 87% Fe of which 92% was reduced and 0.7% FeO together with Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.4-1.0, C 0.5, SiO<sub>2</sub> 0.8, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 1, CaO 0.95, MgO 0.6, Cu 0.01-0.05, S 0.05-0.08 and P 0.06-0.07%. The residue contained metallic Fe, 6.0%, FeO 2.0%, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 2.5%, SiO<sub>2</sub> 32.15, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 1.2, CaO 1.4, MgO 0.3, Cu 0.16, S 0.12 and P 0.12%.</p> <p>M. G. Moore</p>										
APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION											
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">100000-1000000</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">1000000-10000000</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">10000000-100000000</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">100000000-1000000000</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">1000000000-10000000000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1000000000-10000000000</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">10000000000-100000000000</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">100000000000-1000000000000</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1000000000000-10000000000000</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">10000000000000-100000000000000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		100000-1000000	1000000-10000000	10000000-100000000	100000000-1000000000	1000000000-10000000000	1000000000-10000000000	10000000000-100000000000	100000000000-1000000000000	1000000000000-10000000000000	10000000000000-100000000000000
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1000000000-10000000000	10000000000-100000000000	100000000000-1000000000000	1000000000000-10000000000000	10000000000000-100000000000000							



ANALYSIS OF ENRICHED LIME AND MILK OF LIME. I. Taranchukov. Cauchkae and Rubber (U. S. S. R.) 1937, No. 9, 31-3. The  $\text{CaCO}_3$  was detd. gasometrically by measuring the  $\text{CO}_2$  liberated after treatment with  $\text{HCl}$ . Four ref. 4. Pestoff.

ASOL 100A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Analysis of magnesium carbonate "Alba." I. Tsuru-  
mako. *Caoutchouc and Rubber (U. S. S. R.)* 1930, No.  
n° 39-41.—The vol. of liberated  $\text{CO}_2$  was detd. and then  
 $\text{MgO}$ ,  $\text{CaO}$  and insol. matter were detd. in the soln.  
Four references. A. Pestoff.

ABE-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

B-I-3

Analysis of sample 3 and unashed lime, in a  
sample container, I. T. Temperature: 25°C. Lab.  
No. 7, 000-1000. Lime of 000-100 is added to  
0.07 g. of the lime, and the vol. of CO<sub>2</sub> evolved  
is measured (0.001 ml. standard). The vol. of evolution  
is made up to 50 ml., and 10 ml. are titrated with  
0.01 N NaOH solution. When the CaO content  
is 0.01%, the vol. of CO<sub>2</sub> is 0.001 ml. If the vol. of  
CO<sub>2</sub> is less than 0.001 ml., 10 ml. of NaOH is used for titration,  
or - vol. of evolution. This is determined in 20 ml. of  
solution. The titration is done by volumetric method. The  
residual solution is titrated, and the reacted residue  
extracted and weighed, to give the content of lime.  
R. T.

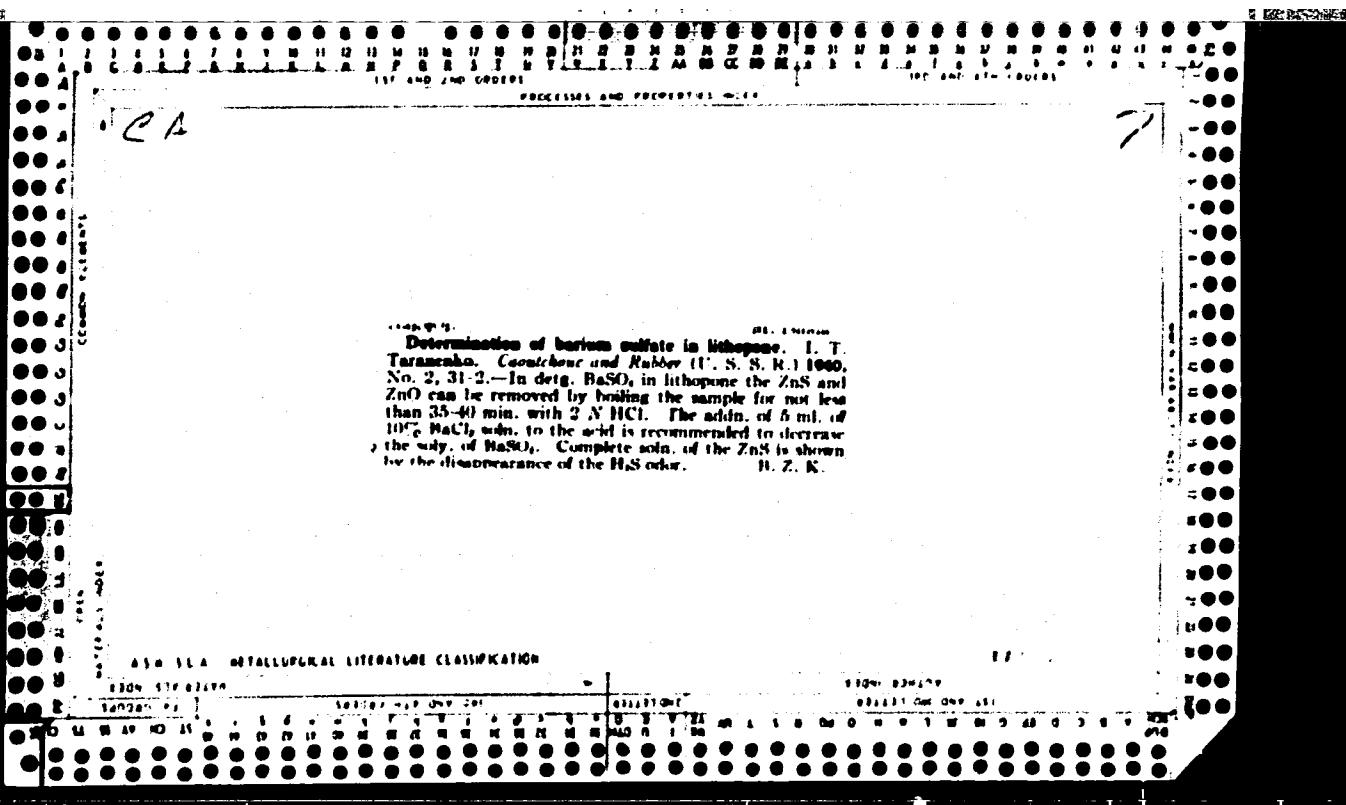
AB-1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

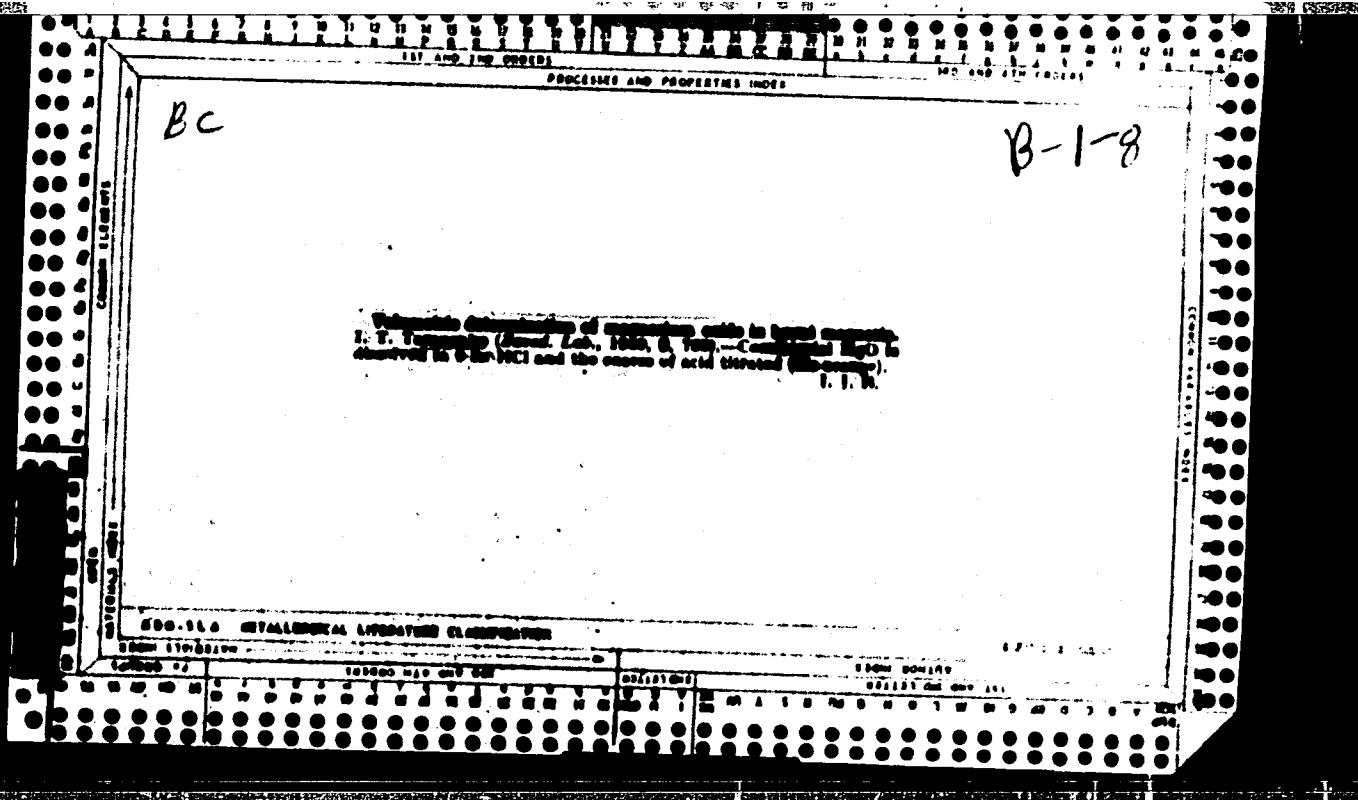
CA

30

Determination of the ash content after sifting [of rubber ingredients]. I. T. Larmeniko. *Vestnik i zashchita i kachestvo* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, No. 1, 21-4; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 6, 119. After sifting org. ingredients (accelerators, etc.) the ash contents of the residues were considerably higher than those of the original materials, as a result of corrosion of the app. used for production. W. R. H.

ASR-SEA - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





26

Determination of barium sulfide in lithopone. J. T. Faraguna. *Kochanow-Murawski Przem. S. S. R.*, 10, No. 6, 311 (1940); cf. C. A. 34, 4022. To 2.5 g. of lithopone add 5 mg. of BaCl<sub>2</sub> in solution, and 30-50 mg. 2 N HCl, boil to disappearance of H<sub>2</sub>S odor, filter, wash the residue with hot water till free of Cl and collect the wash waters with the filtrate, in which Zn is detd. Ignite the residue and filter in a tared crucible, weigh and calc. percentage of residue on the basis of the sample. Then, percentage of BaS<sub>2</sub> is percentage of residue X (100) + (100) - (ZnS + ZnO + H<sub>2</sub>O). A. A. Buehlingk

ASCE 52A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

*CL*

Rapid method for determining total S in rubber. I. I.  
Taranenko. *Legkaya Prom.* 3, No. 9/10, 22-3 (1943).

Of the 2 most widely used methods for detg. S in rubber,  
viz., digestion with concd.  $HNO_3$  and  $KClO_3$ , and com-

bustion in a stream of O<sub>2</sub>, the first is too time-consuming  
and the second is likely to give erroneous results if Zn, Mg,  
Ca, etc., are present. These elements form sulfates, and

therefore the combustion method gives too low results.

I. perfected the combustion method by using a stream of  
air in place of O<sub>2</sub>; this prevents the oxidation of S to sulfate.  
In a porcelain boat burn approx. 1 g. of cut rubber sample  
in a current of air washed with a 2% NaOH soln. to re-  
move SO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub>; pass the combustion gases  
through absorbers contg. 0.1 N neutral AgNO<sub>3</sub> soln.  
 $HNO_3$  is liberated in the absorption fluid; titrate with 0.1  
N NaOH, using methyl red as indicator.  $\% S = V \cdot K$   
 $\times 0.002100$  wt. of sample, where  $V$  is the vol. of 0.1 N  
NaOH used for titrating and  $K$  is a correction coeff. equal  
to 1.393. M. Hesch

ATA 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CH  
RECEIVED AND PROCESSED: JULY 13, 2001  
50  
  
Determination of textile matter in rubber reclaim. R4.  
I. F. Tarasevich and M. Sushkova. Izgosp Prom. 1944,  
No. 7/8, 17-18.—An analytical method is described in  
which the rubberlike substances are extd. from the textile  
fibers, etc., by means of  $\text{PhNO}_2$  at elevated temp.  
G. M. Kostolatoff

AIA-15A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Cy

30

New compositions for the rubber industry. I. T. Tarannenko and M. Sushikova. *Lesgaya Prom.* 5, No. 7/8, 23-5 (1945). - Pine resin used in the production of rubber compns. with 10% of ZnO must contain less than 40% of neutral substances. The vulcanizates obtained from such compns. are very strong. The compns. have no unfavorable effect on the aging of rubber, but decrease somewhat the plasticity of the mists. Resins low in neutral substances increase the strength of the rubber dressed. Four references.  
W. R. Henn

Central Laboratory, Orlitzg Leningrad Factory 736

ASO-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ITEMS 1-10

ITEMS 11-20 ONLY ONE

ITEMS 21-30

ITEMS 31-40 ONLY ONE

TARANENKO, I.T.

15 15  
✓ Use of synthetic latex in the asbestos industry, and the properties required of it. : L.T. Taranenko, Proizvodstvo i Primenenie Sintetichesk. Luchenii (Moscow: Gosudarst. Izdatel. Khim. Lit.) Nauch. Tekh. Kn., Sbornik 1958, 71-81; Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1958, Abstr. No. 6128.—The concn., contents of dry rubber, of emulsifier, and of stabilizer, alky., ash content, pH, interfacial tension with air, viscosity, dispersion, and absorptive and adhesive properties of synthetic latex for use in the asbestos industry were studied. The requirements are: particle size 0.1-0.2  $\mu$ , concn. 30-50%, content of emulsifier 10-12%, and viscosity 7-10 centipoises, surface tension 30-40 dynes/cm.; the latex must not coagulate after cooling to  $-25^{\circ}$  and reheating to  $10-20^{\circ}$ .  
Alexis N. Pestoff

3  
1-4E2c (j)  
211 any

XeJ

Properties of sulfur as a vulcanizing compound.  
Tarannenko, Khim. Prom. 1954, 103-5.—S. apparently  
remains in the poly. of rubber in CS<sub>2</sub> when the vulcanization  
temp. is raised from 100° to 220°, and up to 83% of S forms  
the insol. amorphous form, S<sub>u</sub>. A sharp decrease of S  
solubility begins at 180°, which is claimed to be the optimum  
vulcanization temp. W. M. Sternberg et al.

TRANSLATED, L.T.

2  
2  
2

USSR

1963. Properties of sulphur as a vulcanizing agent. I. T. TARANENKO. *Khim. Prom.*, 1964, No. 3, 39-41; *Zhurnal Khimicheskoy Promst*, 1965, 8, 144. The author investigates the solubility properties of sulphur at various temperatures and points out the inadequacy of acetone extraction determination. Bearing these solubility properties in mind, 180°C is quoted as the optimum temperature of vulcanization. 425256

M-284

Turunenko, I.I.

Oleic acid as a film former. I. I. T. Turunenko.  
Vopl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 27, 745-7(1954)(Engl. translation).  
See C.A. 48, 13207e.

Taranenko I.T.

Oleic acid as a film former. I. T. Taranenko. Zhar. Priklad. Khim. 27, 794-7(1954). This prep. from oleic acid by heating on clean plates to 120-60° (with wt. loss of some 20%) do not differ in phys. properties from those prep'd. from linseed oil. In drying of oleic acid and such oils the process is not polymerization but polycondensation with loss of CO<sub>2</sub>. The sharp drop of sapon. no. is thus explained by addn. of O, forming hydroxy derivs. which then lose H<sub>2</sub>O intermolecularly forming ether-bound cross links.

O. M. Kosolapoff ✓

TARANENKO, I. T.

USSR

✓ Olate added as a substitute for linseed oil in manufacture of brake  
lining fabrics. I. T. Tarapenko (ZA, prikl. Khim., 1954, N7,  
1024-1028). - Strong, elastic films are formed when 1:1 weld  
acid-vaseline oil mixtures are heated on asbestos tape for  
18-30 hr. at 100°. R. Tausçou. 62

Taranceto, I.T.

✓ 1204. Interaction of vulcanizing and  
agents. J. T. TARANTEO. Leg. Prom. 1000.  
24-6; Plata u. Jul., 1957, p. 299. Present explain-  
ations of this interaction are as follows: either the  
accelerator reacts with sulphur to form unstable  
atomic sulphur, or the decomposition of form unstable  
sulphur is formed with simultaneous generation of  
unstable compounds. In the decomposition of form unstable  
sulphur, without active sulphur being formed, there is no  
direct evidence either way. Tests with radioactive  
sulphur confirm the possibility of an atomic ex-  
change between the sulphur in the accelerator and also between  
the sulphur in the elementary radioactive sulphur and the sulphur in the  
existing sulphur of the rubber. Tests with radioactive  
sulphur show that the presence of the resulting  
sulphur in the accelerator does not however re-  
act with the existing sulphur. A series of other ex-  
periments which do not contain any sulphur in  
addition to the accelerator, can be considered. In  
these experiments, the rubber is treated with  
acids added at different times. It is found that a series  
of acids added at different times in the presence of  
an acid (such as citric acid) and potassium  
magnesium sulphate, while the normal sulphur is  
removed from the unstable sulphur remaining.

Tarashenko, I.

compounds is greatly assisted. As hydrogen sulphide can be decomposed easily, active atomic sulphur is formed, and this functions as a vulcanisation agent. Experiments carried out at 140 to 160°C, using elementary sulphur and zinc oxide or diphenyl guanidine or thiuram confirm the acceptability of this view of the role of pH and of hydrogen

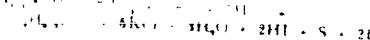
sulphide in the vulcanisation process. A series of reaction equations is proposed. 42267

3/2

PM

✓ 1435 Determination of free sulphur in rubber. Tests on rubber first extracted with water.

1933 A simpler and more accurate test using dithyridamine to determine sulphur compounds exists. The use of dithyridamine is now recommended. It reacts rapidly and rapidly with free S even when the solvent is greatly diluted with water. Thus a solution of 25 ml of 100% conc dithyridamine and 75 ml of water dissolved in 40 to 45 ml at the top of a separatory funnel. The dried and washed sample of rubber (2 g) is added to a 250 ml conical flask fitted with a condenser. Is boiled with a mixture of 25 ml of dithyridamine and 75 ml of water for 40 to 45 min. The cooled liquid containing thiodithyridamine ( $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{NH}-\text{S}-\text{NH}-\text{NH}_2$ ) is filtered into a 50 ml calibrated flask and the flask and filter are washed with water until the washings give no colour reaction to phenolphthalein. The solution is made up to the mark. 50 ml are mixed with 20 ml of 10% conc of water, 20 ml of 0.05 N  $\text{KIO}_4$ , 10 ml of 10% conc  $\text{KI}$  solution and 30 ml of 2 N  $\text{HCl}$  and the liberated iodine is titrated with 0.05 N  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  with starch as indicator. The amount of S calculated in the reaction



TARANENKO, I.T.

I. T.

Method for the technological evaluation of asbestos friction  
materials. Kauch. i rez. 16 no.6:37-38 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya asbo-  
tekhnicheskikh izdeliy.  
(Asbestos) (Rubber) (Plastics)

TARANENKO, I.T., inzh.; SHCHEGININ, V.K., inzh.

Effect of components on properties of asbestos friction materials.  
Trudy TSNII MPS no.163:61-65 '58. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Asbestos--Testing)

**AUTHOR:**

Taranenko, I. T.

**TITLE:**

Taranenko, I. T.  
The Determination of Metallic Iron in the Presence of Iron  
Suboxide and Oxide (Opredeleniye metallicheskogo zheleza v  
prisutstvii zakisi i okisi zheleza)  
Vestn. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Tekhnicheskaya Kibernetika, No. 1, 1958, pp. 1184-1189

PERIODICAL:

The Determination of  
Suboxide and Oxide (Opredeleniye  
prisutstvija zakisi i okisi zheleza)  
Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1184-1185  
(USSR)

**ABSTRACT:**

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958,  
(USSR)

Various methods have been described in the literature for the determination of metallic iron in the presence of suboxide or oxide. The method according to Vil'ner and Merk is based upon a reaction of the metallic iron with a mercury solution. The method according to Khristensen is based upon a reaction of the metallic iron with iron chloride. According to the copper sulfate method (Ref 2) copper is replaced by metallic iron in a copper sulfate solution. The principle of the gasometric method (Ref 3) is a measurement of the hydrogen volume after dissolution of the sample in hydrochloric acid. In the present paper the titration of the residue of the iron oxide is recommended in contrast to Khris-tensen. Errors are thus avoided which might occur by possible dissolution of the ferrous oxide in the iron chloride

Card 1/2

Car

AUTHOR: Taranenko, I.T. (Yaroslavl')

SOV-26-56-3-18/51

TITLE: Asbestos (Asbest)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 3, pp 80-81 (USSR) <sup>47-</sup>

ABSTRACT: With regard to the widespread use of asbestos in many fields, the author presents general information on the history, properties and use of asbestos. In the Soviet Union, asbestos is classified according to fiber length. That of 18 to 12 mm length is used mainly in textile manufacture, that of 10 to 0.25 mm for paper and cardboard produce, packing material, cement and other products.  
There is 1 photo and 1 graph.

1. Asbestos fiber--Development    2. Asbestos fiber--Applications  
3. Asbestos fiber--Properties

Card 1/1

S/081/61/000/023/06  
R106/B101

AUTHOR: Taranenko, I.T.

TITLE: A method for the technical determination of the quality of asbestos friction masses based on the solidification characteristics

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 560, abstract 23P 360. (Sb. "Vulkanizatsiya rezin. izdelyi", Yaroslavl', 1960, 164-170)

TEXT: Three basic mass-produced friction masses, 6KX-1 (6KKh-1), 6KF-31 (6KF-31), and 7K0-31 (7KF-31) differing in the composition of their basic recipes were tested at 180 $\pm$ 1°C and 80 atm in a Kanavets plastometer with the mold A. The tests performable with the plastometer enable a complete characterization both of the technical properties of the friction masses and of the influence of the various components of the mixture. The tests were carried out on mass-produced friction masses and on ones in which one or other ingredient had been excluded from the recipe. The 6KX-1 friction mass possesses the highest viscosity and shear strength. Card 1/2

A method for the technical determination ...

S/081/61/000/023/060/061  
B106/B101 ✓

great mechanical and thermal stability of the solidified samples. The content of sulfur and accelerators has a marked effect on the strength properties of the samples and increases the solidification time.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TARANENKO, I. T.

Reactions of oleic and stearic acids with sulfur. Zhur.prikl.khim.  
33 no.5:1203-1207 My '60. (NIRA 13:7)  
(Oleic acid) (Stearic acid) (Sulfur)

S/138/61/000/004/004/006  
A051/A129

AUTHORS:

Taranenko, I.T., Gryaznova, I.M.

TITLE:

Selection of vulcanized rubber for the production of asbestos friction parts

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1961, 22-24

TEXT: Temperatures of up to 300°C are created when using asbestos friction parts. Thus it is recommended using 42-45% asbestos-containing vulcanizate mixtures in the asbestos-rubber industry. CK6(SKB) butadiene rubber is being used presently for the production of asbestos-containing friction parts. It has the following mixed structure:

-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>-CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH-, with a predominance of up to 60-80% vinyl side 1,2-links and about 32-40% of 1,4-links. The filled vulcanizates of these rubbers have a comparatively low mechanical strength, but they have the ability to structuralize easily with an increase in temperature.

Card 1/5

S/158/61/000/004/004/005  
A051/A129

Selection of vulcanized ...

The latter is probably facilitated by the presence of vinyl side 1,2-links. With an increase in temperature due to the opening of the side double bonds branched lattice structures of the vulcanizate are formed coming close to the structure of more heat-resistant synthetic resins. Synthetic rubbers with a 15-20% content of 1,2 vinyl side-links (CKC-30 (SKS), CKC-30A, CKC-30-1) are less given to structuralizing, although their vulcanizates have better mechanical properties in the filled state. The new СКИ (SKI), СКД (SKD) types of synthetic rubbers are hardly given to structuralizing at all, when the temperature is raised. The relationship of the coefficient of friction and wear to the temperature of vulcanizates of equal composition but of various structure was investigated, since a high temperature is created by friction (of about 280-300°C) in asbestos-friction parts. Given data indicate that the most stable and wear-resistant rubber vulcanizates, even at 300°C, are those with the greatest number of vinyl side 1,2-links (SKB-50 and SKN-26). SKN-26 contains 25% of 1,2 links. In addition to the laboratory stand tests, certain stand and road-service tests were carried out on some rubbers to study the effectiveness of the braking of the linings made according to a

Card 2/5

Selection of vulcanized ...

S/138/61/000/004/004/006  
A051/A129

mass-production formulation and SKB, SKS-25 and MVP-5 rubbers, depending on the speed of motion of the automobile and the pressure in the braking system. Fig. 2 shows that the brake linings based on SKB have a higher braking effectiveness. The SKN-26 rubber linings under the same conditions have a lesser braking effectiveness and a somewhat longer braking path than those based on SKB. A study was made of the resistance of vulcanizates made of rubbers of various structure, depending on temperature. Vulcanizates based on rubbers with the greatest number of vinyl side 1,2-links lose their resistance to a lesser extent at high testing temperatures than those with a low content of these links (or none at all). It is concluded that for the production of vulcanizates with industrial frictional properties, thermal stability and wear-resistance rubbers with a maximum amount of 1,2-links, should be applied. A content of 1,2-links of up to 80% is recommended. In this case they could be used for the production of ebonite articles, heavy-duty materials, for combining them with plastics, etc. There are 3 graphs, 1 table and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/5

Selection of vulcanized ...

S/138/61/000/004/004/006  
A051/A129

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut asbestovykh  
tekhnicheskikh izdeliy, g. Yaroslavl'. (All-Union Scientific  
Research Institute of Commercial Asbestos Products,  
Yaroslavl').

Card 4/5

TARANENKO, I.T.; GRYAZNOVA, I.M.

Selecting the rubber type for the manufacture of asbestos friction parts. Kauch. i rez. 20 no. 4:24-24 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut asbestovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy, g. Yaroslavl'.  
(Rubber, Synthetic)

TANANENKO, I.T.; GUDOK, V.V.; PIZZOLI, V.L., VINogradov, I.M.

Exchange of experience at: Zavodsk. 23 km. 49-62, KHLA 195.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskoye  
tekhnologicheskoye institut arbestevykh tekhnicheskikh  
materialov (for Taranenko, Gudok), 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroyatel'stykh materialov  
(for Pizzoli, Vinogradova).

(Latex)  
(Building materials Testing)

S/080/62/035/004/022/022  
D205/D301

15.9130

AUTHOR: Taranenko, I. T.

TITLE: Interaction of oleic and stearic acids with metal oxides

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1962, 922-924

TEXT: The presence of oleic and stearic acids in the rubber mixtures together with metal oxides can result in chemical interaction. It was considered worthwhile to investigate the conditions of the interaction in connection with the new KC-30-1(SKS-30-1) type rubbers in which carboxylic groups were present. These rubbers are excessively rigid due to the interaction of the carboxylic groups with the metal oxides. The introduction of fatty acids into the rubber induced higher plasticity because they bind the metal oxides before the carboxylic groups of the rubber are capable of doing so. The kinetics of the fatty acid - metal oxides interaction and the thermal stability were investigated. Equimolar amounts of the reactants were thoroughly ground together in a mortar and ✓

Card 1/2

Interaction of oleic ...

S/080/62/035/004/022/022  
D205/D301

heated for 1 hour at 100, 150 and 180°C. At 100°C 91% of zinc oleate and 69% of zinc stearate were formed. Further increase in temperature leads to the thermal decomposition of these salts. The interaction with MgO is less energetic. The interaction with iron oxide is very slow. The addition of 2% of oleic acid to SKS-30-1 rubber containing 3% ZnO lowers the rigidity and considerably increases the thermal stability and the wear resistance of the vulcanized rubber. Conclusions: Oleic acid is more reactive towards metal oxides than stearic acid. For the metal oxides the reactivity decreases in the series: ZnO MgO Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The Zn salts decompose at vulcanization temperatures. I. M. Gryaznova took part in the work. There are 3 tables and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

TARANENKO, I.T.; SAKALOVA, M.V.

Refractometric analysis of rubber. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.1C:  
53-54 O '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorsko-  
tekhnologicheskiy institut asbestovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy,  
g. Yaroslavl.

L 52102-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) PC-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015272

UR/0286/65/000/009/0051/0052

AUTHORS: Borodulin, M. M.; Taranenko, I. T.; Kovaleva, N. N.

TITLE: A method for cleaning asbestos fibers. Class 29, No. 170610

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 51-52

TOPIC TAGS: asbestos, cleansing, iron, impurity, oxygen

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for cleansing asbestos fibers of ferrous magnetic admixtures. To heighten the effectiveness of cleaning and simultaneously to lower the loss of asbestos, the latter is heated at 200-350°C in the presence of atmospheric oxygen.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorsko-tehnologicheskiy institut asbestovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy (All-Union Scientific Research and Construction-Technology Institute of Asbestos Technical Products)

SUBMITTED: 30Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE IE

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/178

TARANENKO, L.D. (Makeyevka (Donbass), 5, ul. Lenina, d. 53/3, kv. 2)

Operative treatment of some forms of panaris with complete suture  
of the wound. Nov.khir.arkh. no.6:16-20 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (sav. - prof. K.T. Ovmtanyan)  
Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i medсанчаст' Makeyevskogo  
zavoda imeni S.M. Kirova.

(PELON (DISEASE))  
(HAND--SURGERY)  
(PENICILLIN)

TARANENKO, L.D.

Pachychia of the toes. Sov.med. 24 no.11:128-129 N '60.  
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz mediko-sanitarnoy chasti (glavnnyy vrach A.K.Rusanov) metallurgicheskogo zavoda imeni S.M.Kirova (Makeyevka) nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - prof. K.T.Ovnatanyan.  
(FELON (DISEASES))

TARANENKO, L. D.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Several problems of prophylaxis and treatment of paronychia from metallurgical plant location." Stalino, 1961. 17 pp; (Stalino Med Inst imeni A. M. Gor'kogo); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 262)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; TARANENKO, L.I.; SUMARUKOVA, R.S.

Requirement of some microelements by purple and green sulfur  
bacteria. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:176-180  
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(TARANENKO, M.I., kand.med.nauk

Experimental investigation of the combined drug therapy of  
tuberculosis. Pat., klin.i terap.tub. no.8:244-247 '58.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta im.  
N.G. Pirogova.  
(TUBERCULOSIS) (STREPTOMYCIN) (SALICYLIC ACID)  
(ISONICOTINIC ACID)

KLEBANOV, M.A., prof. (Kiyev); Prinimali uchastiye: BEREZITSKIY, A.V. (Kiyev); PEKAR', P.P.; SAVENKOV, D.I.; TARANENKO, M.L; NELAMED, M.A.; BORSHCHEVSKIY, M.L. (Odessa); VIL'NYANSKIY, L.I. (Khar'kov); SOKOLOVA, Yu.I. (Khar'kov); ABERMAN, A.A.; KULAKOVA, S.A. (Simoferopol'); FUKS, R.A. (Dnepropetrovsk); BEZNOSOVA, Zh.A. (Vinnitsa); KUKLINA, N.P. (Zhittomir); SIDORENKO, G.P. (Chernovitzy); D'YACHENKO, N.S. (Stanislav).

Reduction in the periods of therapeutic pneumothorax following its use in combination with antibacterial therapy. Vrach. delo no.12: 36-40 D '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Ukrainskiy institut tuberkuleza imeni F.G.Yanovskogo (for Klebanov).
2. Dispanser Yugo-Zapadnykh zheleznykh dorog (for Aberman).  
(PNEUMOTHORAX) (TUBERCULOSIS)

TARANENKO, M.I., dotsent

Effect of antibacterial therapy on the elimination of bacilli in patients with tuberculosis of the lungs. Probl. tub. no.2:38-43 '64.  
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra tuberkuleza (zav. - dotsent M.I.Taranenko) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Fizrogova.

TARANENKO, M.I.; LUCHINSKAYA, L.V.; PEKAR', P.P.; TSITKO, T.M.

Effectiveness of the treatment of tuberculosis, with antibacterial  
and hormone preparations according to clinical and experimental  
data. Probl. tub. 42 no.12:39-44 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra tuberkuleza (zav. - dotsent M.I.Taranenko) Odesskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova i Odesskiy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza (direktor M.A.Brusnikin).

SHEDEROV, S.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; TARANENKO, N.A.;  
ADEL'FINSKAYA, Ye.N., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn.red.

[Liming acid soils] Izvestkovanie kislykh pochv. Moskva,  
Rossel'khozizdat, 1964. 29 p. (MIRA 17:1)

NOVAK, Aleksandr Grigoryevich, author of "K. A. Novak; Pochvala",  
N.A., red.

[Growing soybeans] Vozdelyvanie soji. Markvin, Komsel'kraza-  
izdat, 1964. 103 p. (MIRA 17:8)

MOROZOV, N.N., inzh.; POLOPRIGORA, A.I., inzh.; NOVIKOV, A.V.,  
inzh.; VLASOV, V.D., inzh.; TARANENKO, N.A., rei.

[Manual on safety engineering, industrial hygiene, labor  
protection, and fire prevention on state and collective  
farms] Spravochnik inzherera po tekhnike bezopasnosti,  
proizvodstvennoi sanitarii, okhrane truda i pozharnoi okh-  
rane sovkhzoza i kolkhoza. Moskva, Rossel'khozizdat, 1965.  
(MIRA 18:10)  
288 p.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754910011-2

Moskau, Russische Föderation, 1991  
[Redacted]

[Safety manual for the development of the atomic bomb  
technique Bezüglich der Entwicklung der Atomwaffen  
Technik. Moscow, Russian Federation, 1991.]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754910011-2"

TARANENKO, N. F.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "The behavior of the 'khamsa' during the winter in the Black Sea, as an example of adaptation to environmental conditions". Odessa, 1959. 18 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Odessa State U im I. I. Mechnikov), 150 copies (KL, No 12, 1959, 128)

TARANENKO, N.F.

Variation of biological indices and their adaptive significance  
as exemplified by the anchovies of the Black Sea and the Sea  
of Azov. Trudy sov. Ikht. kom. no.13:381-385 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Azovo-Chernomorskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii - AzCherNIRO.  
(Black Sea-Anchovies)  
(Azov, Sea of-Anchovies)

TARANENKO, N.F.

Some characteristics of the dynamics of abundance of anchovies  
in the Sea of Azov and methods for predicting possible catches  
during the next one or two years. Vop. ekol. 5:218-219 '62.  
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Azovo-Chernomorskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Kerch'.  
(Azov, Sea of—Anchovies)

TARANENKO, N.F., kand. biolog. nauk

Green turtle in Kerch Strait. *Priroda* 52 no.9:115-116 '63.  
(MIRA 16:1.)

1. Azovo-chernomorskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Kerch'.

TARANENKO, N.A., red.

[Time norms for work in livestock farming; dairy husbandry and swine farming] Sbornik normativov vremeni na raboty, vyplniaemye v zhivotnovodstve; melochnoe skotovodstvo i svinovodstvo. Moskva, Rossel'khozizdat, 1964. 106 p. (MIKA 17:7)

1. Tsentral'naya respublikanskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya.

TARANENKO, N.M., inzhener.

Hydrodynamic control system for steam turbines in the  
Kaluga turbine construction plant. Energomashinostroenie  
no.7:12-16 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Automatic control) (Kaluga--Steam turbines)

TARANENKO, N.M., inzh.; MOISSEYENKO, A., red.; IVANOV, N., tekhn.red.

[Hydrodynamic regulating system of KTZ steam turbines] Gidro-dinamicheskaiia sistema regulirovaniia parovykh turbin KTZ.  
Kaluzhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 23 p. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Steam turbines)

TARANENKO, N.M., inzh.; ZEYF, A.P., inzh.

Necessary and sufficient conditions for the autonomy of linear  
systems of steam turbine control with several adjustable steam  
extractions. Energomashinostroenie 6 no.6:1-5 Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

(Steam turbines)

L 10224-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3001028

EPA/EWT(m)/BDS--AEDC/AFFTC/ASD/APCC--Pass-l  
S/0114/63/000/005/0011/0015

AUTHOR: Taranenko, N. M. (Engineer); Zeyf, A. P. (Engineer)

60

TITLE: Evaluating the degree of independence of the linear control systems  
intended for multistage-extracting turbines;^

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1963, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: steam turbine automatic control, KTZ extracting turbine, AP-1.5B  
extracting turbines

EXTRACT: The article is a continuation of a previous work by the same authors  
(Energomashinostroyeniye, no 6, 1960). A general linear control system is analyzed  
mathematically, and its application to a KTZ two-stage-extracting turbine is con-  
sidered. Transients in a AP-1.5Bturbine, on a sudden drop of load are studied  
theoretically. A numerical example with a one-stage-extracting AP-1.5B turbine  
shows that both static and dynamic conditions of independent control are met only  
to a certain degree. The article is published "for purposes of discussion", and an  
editorial note doubts its value. Orig. art. has: 28 formulas and 5 figures..

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754910011-2

Taranenko P

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754910011-2"

USSR/Farm Animals. The Swine

Q-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1950, No 50050

Author : Tarcenko, F. S.

Inst : -

Title : A Useful Experiment in Fattening Swine by Self-Feeding

Orig Pub : Zhivotovedstvo, 1957, No 10, 76-77

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

SERGEYEV, N.M.; TARANENKO, P.I.

Odometer with a variable recording scale. Avt.prom. 29  
no.9:32-33 S '63. (MIRA 16:c)

1. Moskovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut i Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy  
ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy,  
avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.  
(Motor vehicles—Equipment and supplies)

TARANENKO, P.I.; LUR'YE, M.I., kand.teknn.nauk; SERGEYEV, N.N.; YURCHEVSKIY, A.A.

Program controlled stand for investigating unsteady motion  
conditions of motor vehicles. Avt.prom. 31 no.10:26-30 0 '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut i TSentral'nyy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni  
avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.

GOL'DENFON, A., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TARANENKO, R.,  
starshiy inzhener

Establishing norms for boiler cleaning operations on ships. Mor.  
flot 21 no.5:21 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota  
(for Gol'denfon).

(Boilers, Marine--Cleaning)

GOL'DENFON, A., kand. tekhn. nauk; TARANENKO, R., inzh.

Thermochemical trials of Soviet turbine-driven ships. Mrz. flet 25 no.7;  
26-28 JI '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)

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DATE 07-13-2001 BY [Signature] (FBI-BR)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001754910011-2"

TARANENKO, S.

Twenty years of plant quarantine inspection in the Maritime Territory. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 5 no.2:51-52 P '60.

(MIRA 15:12)

I. Starshiy inspektor Primorskoy krayevoy karantinnoy inspekcii,  
Vladivostok.

(Maritime Territory--Plant quarantine)

S/727/61/000/000/002/009  
1031/1242

AUTHORS: Peyzner, A.B., Lebedev, A.V., Fermor, N.A., Skvirskaya,  
Yo.P., Korotkova, A.A., Berlin, R.L., Tarasenko, S.V.

TITLE: Synthesis of latex for foam rubber manufacture

SOURCE: Sintez lateksov i ikh primeneniya. Ed. by A.V. Lebedev,  
A.B. Peyzner, and N.A. Fermor. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat,  
1961, 21-40

TEXT: The purpose of this work was the development of the manufacture of foam rubber from synthetic latexes produced in the USSR. The initial experiments were performed with CKC-30Y (SKS-30U) and chloroprene latexes subsequently, new experimental latexes were synthesized: chloroprene-butadiene and chloroprene-isoprene; butadiene-styrene latexes CKC-30A (SKS-30A), CKC-30 (SKS-30), CKC-50 (SKS-50) with Xekal and CKC-50 (SKS-50) with ammonium paraffinate. German Buna S-3 and Buna-SS-Special (butadiene-styrene 50:50) were also investigated. The results were unsatisfactory with the exception of CKC-30A.

Card 1/3

S/727/61/000/000/002/009  
1031/1242

Synthesis of latex for...

tion of SKS-50 latex of modified mix, and the detailed study was narrowed to this material only. Factors like full saturation of particles film, increased pH of the solution, increased concentration of solids, and low foaming temperature, improve the foaming ability of a latex. Foam stability in the SKS-50 latex was achieved by an increase in soap content up to 10% of weight of solids. Optimum plasticity depends on the nature of polymer, on condition of polymerization, on mix composition and on technology of the process. A relation exists between the rate of polymerization and the solids content of the latex. The smaller the size of particles, the higher the rate of polymerization. On the other hand, the small-particle latex, due to its higher viscosity thickness at a lower solids content. The SKS-50 latex was stabilized with potassium paraffinate which reduced the surface tension to 45-48 dynes/cm. The possibility of substituting  $\alpha\beta$ -methylstyrene for styrene in a butadiene-styrene polymer was studied. The polymerization

Card 2/3

S/727/61/000/000/002/009  
1031/1242

Synthesis of latex for...

rate was slowed down by 20-25%. The foam rubber obtained complies with specifications, except for its odor. A butadiene-nitrite latex with paraffine soap proved to be resistant to the action of benzene and gave an odorless foam rubber of good quality. There are 7 figures and 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIISK, NIIR, KTI Leningrad plant

Card 3/3

TARANENKO, T.L., med.sestra

Variation in the method for intramuscular injection of aminazine  
and care of patients during aminazine treatment. Med.sestra 27  
no.6:32-33 Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz Psichoneurologicheskoy bol'niitsy No.4 imeni P.B.  
Gannushkina, Moskva.  
(CHLORPROMAZINE)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754910011-2

PREDTECHENSKIY, A.A.; ABRAMOV, A.V.; TARANENKO, V.N.

*Stratigraphy of the Pre-Cambrian formations of the Eastern Sayan  
Mountains. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.29:20-26 '64.*

(MIR4 1813)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754910011-2"

PREDTECHENSKIY, A.A.; BOGNIBOVA, R.T.; TARANENKO, V.A.

Stratigraphy of the Cambrian sediments of the Eastern Sayan Mountains  
and Batenevskiy Range. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.29:27-33 '64.  
(MIRA 18:3)

UBER/Metallurgy - Metal Processing,  
Grinding                    1 Sep 53

"Effect of Water and Alcohol on Metal Grinding,"  
V. D. Kuznetsov, Corr Mb Acad Sci USSR, V. D.  
Tarantenko, Siberian Phys-Tech Inst, Tomsk State U  
In V. V. Kuybyshev

DAN SSSR, Vol 92, No 1, pp 49-52

Investigates effect of water and ethyl alcohol on  
process of grinding Al, Cu, and Zn, concluding that  
results are in contradiction with conception, pro-  
posed by Acad P. A. Rebinder and his coworkers, ac-  
cording to which effect of surface-active substances

27454

is manifested by metal loosening in surface zone.  
Authors state that effect of liquids on metal grind-  
ing is still not clarified.

USSR/Forestry - Biology and Forest Typology.

J-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69076

Author : Akimava, N.P., Taranenko, V.E.

Inst :

Title : On the Question of Natural Self-Reseeding in Veliko-Anadole.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. zap. Dnepropetr. in-t, 1955, 48, 121-128

Abstract : The best self-reseeding tree in Veliko-Anadole is the ash tree (especially the fluffy ash), and the sharp-leaf maple is also good. Self-sowing of oak and elms is negligible. Of the bushes in the young growth near woods, the tartar maple and magaleb cherry reseed themselves very well. A strong effect on the process of self-renewal is exerted by the degree of humidity. Effective self-renewal occurs in shaded and semi-shaded plantings. In semi-illuminated plantings, the self-renewal is considerably weakened because of a greatly developed grassy

Card 1/2

- 1 -

USSR/Forestry - Biology and Forest Typology.

J-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69076

cover.

The optimal conditions of self-renewal are created in plantings during the stage of self-thinning. Forest stands of 0.7 to 0.8 thickness create the most favorable conditions for self-renewal in the majority of woody species. The bushy young growth near woods plays a double role in self-renewal: at times a positive and at others a negative role, depending on the type of illuminating conditions and forest stands. A dead cover of shaded and semi-shaded plantings with an average thickness of 2.5-3.5 cm is most favorable for self-renewal.

Recommendations are offered for aiding natural self-reseeding.

Card 2/2

- 2 -

DRAVSKIKH, A.F.; NIKOLAYEV, L.A.; UMETSKIY, V.M.; TARAIENKO, V.G.

Powerful high-stability source of low voltage. Izv. GAC 23  
no.3:243-244 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

USSR / Farm Animals. Swine.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21267

Author : Taranenko, V. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Fattening of Pigs on Sorghum Grain

Orig Pub : Sots. tvarinnitstvo, 1958, No 2, 17-18

Abstract : The first control group was given corn waste, the 2nd, sorghum waste and the 3rd, 50 percent of corn and 50 percent of sorghum waste; all other feeds were the same. At the beginning of the experiment, the pigs ate sorghum waste less readily than corn waste, but from the 2nd 10-day period, they began to consume it almost completely. The experiment lasted for 141 days. The average weight gain for the time of fattening amounted in the 1st group to 74.2 kg, 4.92 feed units and 550 g of protein were expended for 1 kg of weight

Card 1/2

66

-- Swine.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001754910011-2" Q  
Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21267

gain, in the 2nd group, correspondingly, 71.7 kg, 4.77 feed units and 570 g of protein. The best weight gain and feed returns were obtained for the 3rd group; a larger slaughtered weight of pigs was observed here and better quality lard was obtained. Providing the harvest of sorghum is a good one, the author recommends that it be used for the fattening of pigs in the forest-steppe zone of the Ukraine. -- O. Myagkova

Card 2/2

TARANENKO, V.I.

Hydrocyanic acid and sugar in sorghum. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 23  
no.4:25-28 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva lesostepi i  
poles'ya USSR. Predstavлено akademikom I.S. Popovym.  
(Sorghum) (Hydrocyanic acid) (Sugar)

TARANENKO, V. I.: Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "Sorghum under the conditions of the eastern forest steppe of the Ukrainian SSR and its value as fodder".  
Khar'kov, 1959. 19 pp (Min Agric USSR, Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner Agric Inst im V. V. Dokuchayev), 150 copies (KL, No 13, 1959, 109)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754910011-2

TARANENKO, V.I., inzh.

Combined SKON-4, 2 mounted vegetable planter. Trakt.i sel'khozmash.  
(MIRA 14:7)  
31 no.8:44 Ag '61.  
(Planters (Agricultural machinery))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754910011-2"

TARANENKO, V.I., inzh.

SKON-2,8B mounted vegetable planter and fertilizer spreader.  
Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 31 no.10:36-37 0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kirovogradskiy zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya  
"Krasnaya zvezda".  
(Planters(Agricultural machinery)

TARANENKO, V.M., kand.ist.nauk

From darkness toward light. Nauka i zhyttia 9 no.6:49-50  
(MIRA 12:8)  
Je '59.  
(Atheism)

TURKEVICH, M.V.; TARANENKO, V.M.

Actinidia. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no. 12:39 D '60.  
(Climbing plants)

(MIRA 14:4)

KARTSEVA, A.G. [Kartseva, A.H.]; TARANENKO, V.M.

Nature of changes in the basic hemodynamic indices following compression of the abdominal aorta. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.2:183-189 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya krovoobrashcheniya Instituta fiziologii im. A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

ZINCHENKO, Nikolay Semenovich; KALININ, V.I., prof., retsentent; TARANENKO,  
V.P., dotsent, retsentent; SHESTOPALOV, V.P., dotsent, retsentent;  
CHERNYAYEV, L.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; TRET'YAKOVA, A.N., red.;  
CHERNYSHENKO, Ya.T., tekhn.red.

[Course of lectures on electron optics] Kurs lektsii po elektronnoi  
optike. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos.univ., 1958. 274 p.  
(Electron optics) (MIRA 12:3)

06545

SOV/142-2-2-21/25

AUTHOR: Taranenko, V.P., Docent

TITLE: Dissertations for Acquiring the Academic Degree of Candidate of Sciences

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 254-255 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: P.R. Cherep presented a dissertation for acquiring the scientific degree of a Candidate of Sciences, titled "Bends of Waveguides With a Surface Wave" (Izgiby volnovodov s poverkhnostnoy volnov). The dissertation was defended on April 28, 1958. Prof. S.I. Tetel'baum, D.T.S., and N.Z. Chashnik, C.T.S. constituted the board of examiners.

The results presented in the dissertation permit calculating convex and concave bends of strip line constructions with dielectric coating, ribbed lines, dielectric reflecting lines and bends of H-shaped waveguides. Bends of cylindrical waveguides may be approximately calculated by formulae and graphs

Card 1/5

06545

SOV/142-2-2-21/25

Degree of a Candidate

Dissertations for Acquiring the Academic  
of Sciences

for convex bends of corresponding line types. Bends of waveguides with surface waves of small and large curvatures may also be calculated with these formulae and graphs. Ye.T. Skorik presented a dissertation for obtaining the scientific degree of a Candidate of Sciences, titled "Using the Hall Effect in Semiconductors for Power Measurements in Electromagnetic Fields" (Ispol'zovaniye effekta Kholla v poluprovodnikakh dlya izmereniya moshchnosti v elektromagnitnom pole). The dissertation was performed under the scientific guidance of Professor V.V. Ogiyevskiy and was defended on June 14, 1958. Professor N.F. Vollerner, D.T.S., and G.I. Kurakov, C.T.S. constituted the board of examiners.

The author established the connection between the Hall field and the density of electromagnetic energy. He analyzed the influence of the field frequency on the function of the semiconductor pick-up. The principal

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errors of this new power measuring method were listed. The results presented in the dissertation may be used for the design of new semiconductor devices, especially wattmeters, using the Hall effect, for low, high and super-high frequency ranges. N.D. Bosyy, presented a dissertation for acquiring the scientific degree of a Candidate of Sciences, titled "Electric Filters" (Elektricheskiy filtry) - published by Gostekhizdat UkrSSR, Kiyev, 1957. The dissertation was defended on June 14, 1957. Professor V.V. Oglyevskiy and

Professor S. Ya. Kul'batskiy, D.T.S., constituted the board of examiners. The dissertation deals with the theory of calculating different types of electric filters. Yu.G. Grinevich presented a dissertation for acquiring the academic degree of a Candidate of Sciences, titled "An Investigation of the Optimum Amplitude-Phase Modulation" (Issledovaniye optimal'noy amplitudno-fazovoy modulyatsii). The dissertation

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was performed under the scientific guidance of Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor S.I. Tel'baum and was defended November 10 1958. Professor V.V. Ogiyevskiy and I. V. Akalovskiy constituted

the examining board.

The author investigated experimentally the optimum amplitude-phase modulation, which permits a reduction of the transmitter frequency band-width by two times compared to the amplitude modulation. The reproduction of the transmitted programs is performed with conventional radio receivers. Articulation measurements show that the conversion of radio lines to optimum amplitude-phase modulation (OAFM) increases the noise resistance of voice communication. In the absence of noise and equality of the output signal spectrum width in the pass band of the IF receiver amplifier with the amplitude modulation on OAFM, the quality of musical programs will also be improved. The experimental

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results show the practicability of converting AM  
radio stations to optimum amplitude-phase modulation.  
There is 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina politekhnicheskiy institut  
(Kiyev - Lenin Order - Polytechnic Institute) Radio-  
tekhnicheskiy fakultet (Dept. of Radiic Engineering)

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SOV/142-2-4-15<sup>126</sup>

9 (2)  
AUTHOR:

Taranenko, V.P.

TITLE:

The Influence of Positive Ions on the Focussing of  
Electron Beams in a Vacuum of  $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-5}$  mm Mercury  
Column

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy (USSR), Radiotekhnika,  
1959, Vol 2, Nr 4, pp 487-489

ABSTRACT: This report was read at the Third All-Union Conference on Radio Electronics (Kiyev, 1959) which was convened by the MVO SSSR. The author reported on an experimental investigation of the influence of positive ions on the focussing of electron beams in a vacuum of  $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-5}$  mm mercury column. He based his experiment on the work of several authors, who investigated the neutralization of residual gases under space charge by positive ions of residual gases [Ref 2] and others, who investigated comparative high vacuum gases (up to  $10^{-7}$  mm mercury column). M. Hines checked M. Field's theory experimentally. It

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

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The Influence of Positive Ions on the Focussing of Electron Beams  
in a Vacuum of  $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  to  $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mm Mercury Column

was found that Field's theory was correct for the case when the shape of the beam is nearly cylindrical and when its diameter is much smaller than the diameter of the transit channel. The author stated that the utilization of an accumulation of positive ions in the transit channel of a device is very deceiving from the viewpoint of increasing the efficiency of the electron-optic system and concerning the increase of the cathode life, especially in electron beam devices working with a vacuum of  $10^{-4}$  -  $10^{-5}$  mm mercury column and with considerable current intensities. The author describes the experimental arrangement for investigating the possibilities of ion focussing. He used a magnetically focussed beam in a vacuum system working with continuous evacuation. A diagram of the experimental arrangement is shown in Fig 1. The electron gun produced a slightly converging pencil. A heated lanthanum - boride cathode was used. The longitudinal magnetic field of the focuss-

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The Influence of Positive Ions on the Focussing of Electron Beams  
in a Vacuum of  $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  +  $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mm Mercury Column

ing system provided the required shape and dimensions of the beam in the area of the transit tube. The trap consisted of a copper diaphragm with a 6-mm transit opening. Mica rings insulated the diaphragm from the transit tube. A positive voltage (in respect to the decelerating system) was applied at the trap; its value could be continuously changed from 0 to 400 volts. During the experiment, the influence of the voltage at the trap on the current transit was observed. The measurements were performed in a vacuum of  $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$  and  $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  mm mercury column. The vacuum was checked by an ionization gage. The experimental results are shown in a table. It was established that the application of the ion trap does not change the magnitude of the landing current in the transit tube. The dependence of the landing current on the magnitude of the magnetic field is practical identical with, or, without trap. Therefore, the intensity of the magnetic field, required for focussing, can not

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The Influence of Positive Ions on the Focussing of Electron Beams  
in a Vacuum of  $1 \cdot 10^{-4} \pm 3 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mm Mercury Column

be lowered when an ion trap is used, not even at a vacuum of  $10^{-4}$  mm mercury column. Even with a complete neutralization of the beam, it was impossible to decrease the intensity of the magnetic field and the landing current in the transit tube. An increase of efficiency of the electron - optical system (improvement of current transit at lower magnetic focussing field intensities) by an accumulation of positive ions may be expected only for an ideal, cylindrical beam which can be produced in practice only with great difficulties, especially with the widely used Brillouin focussing systems. Ion traps are suitable for preventing destruction of cathodes by positive ions. They increase the life of cathodes working with high current loads. Ion traps are obviously used in optics of intensive parallel beams for improving the landing current. The publication of this report was recommended by the Department of Radio Transmitters of the Kiyevskiy ordena Le-

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The Influence of Positive Ions on the Focussing of Electron Beams  
in a Vacuum of  $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  to  $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mm Mercury Column

nina politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev - Order of Le-  
nin - Polytechnic Institute). There are 1 diagram, 3  
graphs, 1 table and 4 English references.

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1959

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SCOV/142-2-5-2/19

9(3)

AUTHOR: Taranenko, V.P.

TITLE: The Influence of Positive Ions on the Shaping of Intensive Electron Beams Under High Vacuum Conditions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika,  
1959, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 554 - 565 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reviews contemporary results of research into the influence of positive ions on the focussing of extended electron beams in electric and magnetic fields in a high vacuum ( $10^{-7}$  mm mercury column). The beam oscillation problem caused by the presence of ions requires a separate study and was not discussed in this paper. The author mentions the works of Ya. I. Frenkel', S.A. Bobkovskiy [Ref 2], B.I. Davydov, S.I. Braginskiy [Ref 3], M.L. Bredov [Ref 4], N.D. Morgulis [Ref 5] S.V. Ptitsyn, I.I. Tsukerman [Ref 6], M.I. Gurtovoy, G.I. Kovalenko [Ref 7], M.D. Gabovich [Ref 10]

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